

STU

STU'TTER. } n. f. [from *stut*.] One that speaks with hesita-
STU'TTERER. } tion; a stammerer.
Many *stutters* are very choleric, choler inducing a dryness
in the tongue. *Bacon's Natural History.*

STY. n. f. [Teige, Saxon.]
1. A cabin to keep hogs in.

Tell Richmond,
That in the *sty* of this most bloody boar,
My son George Stanley is frank'd up in hold. *Shakef. R. III.*
When her hogs had mis'd their way,
Th' untoward creatures to the *sty* I drove,
And whistl'd all the way. *Gay.*

May thy black pigs lie warm in little *sty*,
And have no thought to grieve them 'till they die. *King.*
Any place of bestial debauchery.

They all their friends and native home forget,
To roll with pleasure in a sensual *sty*. *Milton.*

With what ease
Might'st thou expel this monster from his throne,
Now made a *sty*. *Milton's Paradise Regain'd.*

To STY. v. a. [from the noun.] To shut up in a *sty*.
Here you *sty* me

In this hard rock, while you do keep from me
The rest of th' island. *Shakespeare's Tempest.*

To STY. v. n. To soar; to ascend. *Spenser.*
STY'GIAN. adj. [*Stygus*, Latin.] Hellish; infernal; pertain-
ing to Styx, one of the poetical rivers of hell.

At that so sudden blaze the *Stygian* throng
Bent their aspect. *Milton.*

STYLE. n. f. [*Stylus*, Latin.]
1. Manner of writing with regard to language.

Happy
That can translate the stubbornness of fortune
Into so quiet, and so sweet a *style*. *Shakespeare.*

Their beauty I will rather leave to poets, than venture upon
so tender and nice a subject with my feverish *style*. *Mere.*

Proper words in proper places, make the true definition of
a *style*. *Swift.*

Let some lord but own the happy lines,
How the wit brightens, and the *style* refines. *Pope.*

2. Manner of speaking appropriate to particular characters.
No *style* is held for bare, where love well named is. *Sidney.*

There was never yet philosopher,
That could endure the toothach patiently,
However they have writ the *style* of gods,
And make a pish at chance and sufferance. *Shakespeare.*

3. Title; appellation.
Ford's a knave, and I will aggravate his *style*; thou shalt
know him for knave and cuckold. *Shakespeare.*

The king gave them in his commission the *style* and appella-
tion which belonged to them. *Clarendon.*

O virgin! or what other name you bear
Above that *style*; O more than mortal fair!
Let not an humble suppliant sue in vain. *Dryden's Æn.*

Propitious bear our pray'r,
Whether the *style* of Titan please thee more,
Whole purple rays th' Achæmenes adore. *Pope's Statius.*

4. Course of writing. Unusual.
While his thoughts the ling'ring day beguile,
To gentle Arcite let us turn our *style*. *Dryden.*

5. A pointed iron used anciently in writing on tables of wax.
6. Any thing with a sharp point, as a graver; the pin of a dial.
Placing two *styles* or needles of the same steel, touched
with the same loadstone, when the one is removed but half a
span, the other would stand like Hercules's pillars. *Brown.*

7. The stalk which rises from amid the leaves of a flower.
Style is the middle prominent part of the flower of a plant,
which adheres to the fruit or seed: 'tis usually slender and
long, whence it has its name. *Quincy.*

The figure of the flower-leaves, stamina, apices, *style*, and
seed-vessel. *Ray.*

8. STYLE of Court, is properly the practice observed by any court
in its way of proceeding. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

To STYLE. v. a. [from the noun.] To call; to term; to
name.

The chancellor of the Exchequer they had no mind should
be *styled* a knight. *Clarendon.*

Err not that fo shall end
The strife which thou call'st evil, but woe'style
The strife of glory. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Fortune's gifts, my actions
May *style* their own rewards. *Denham's Sephy.*

Whoever backs his tenets with authorities, thinks he ought
to carry the cause, and is ready to *style* it impudence in any one
who shall stand out. *Locke.*

His conduct might have made him *styl'd*
A father, and the nymph his child. *Swift.*

STY'TICK. adj. [*styktikos*, *styptique*, Fr.] This is usually writ-
ten *styptic*. See STYPTIC. The same as astringent; but
generally expresses the most efficacious sort of astringents, or
those which are applied to stop hemorrhages. *Quincy.*

Fruits of trees and shrubs contain phlegm, oil, and an

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essential salt, by which they are sharp, sweet, sour or *styptic*.
STYPTICITY. n. f. [Properly *stypticity*.] The power of stanch-
ing blood. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*

Catharticks of mercurials precipitate the viscidities by their
stypticity, and mix with all animal acids. *Feyer.*

To STY'THY. v. a. [See STYTHY.] To forge on an anvil.
By the forge that *styth'd* Mars his helm,
I'll kill thee every where, yea, o'er and o'er. *Shakespeare.*

SUA'SIBLE. adj. [from *suade*, Latin.] Easy to be persuaded.
SUA'SIVE. adj. [from *suade*, Lat.] Having power to persuade.

It had the passions in perfect subjection; and though its
command over them was but *suasive* and political, yet it had
the force of coercion, and despotical. *South's Sermons.*

SUA'SORY. adj. [*suasivus*, Latin.] Having tendency to per-
suade.

SUA'VITY. n. f. [*suavitas*, French; *suavitas*, Latin.]
1. Sweetness to the senses.
She defied them for rarity, pulchritude, and *suavity*. *Brown.*

2. Sweetness to the mind.
Sun, in composition, signifies a subordinate degree.

SUBACID. adj. [*sub* and *acidus*, Latin.] Sour in a small de-
gree.

The juice of the stem is like the chyle in the animal body,
not sufficiently concocted by circulation, and is commonly *sub-*
acid in all plants. *Arbutnot on Aliment.*

SUBACRID. adj. [*sub* and *acrid*.] Sharp and pungent in a small
degree.

The green choler of a cow tasted sweet, bitter, *subacid*, or
a little pungent, and turned syrup of violets green. *Feyer.*

To SUBACT. v. a. [*subactus*, Latin.] To reduce; to subdue.
Tangible bodies have no pleasure in the comfort of air, but
endeavour to *subact* it into a more dense body. *Bacon.*

SUBACTION. n. f. [*subactio*, Latin.] The act of reducing to
any state, as of mixing two bodies completely, or beating any
thing to a very small powder.

There are of concoction two periods: the one assimilation,
or absolute conversion and *subaction*; the other maturation;
whereof the former is most conspicuous in living creatures, in
which there is an absolute conversion and assimilation of the
nourishment into the body. *Bacon's Natural History.*

SUBALTERN. adj. [*subalterne*, French.] Inferior; subordi-
nate; that which in different respects is both superior and in-
ferior. It is used in the army of all officers below a captain.

There had like to have been a duel between two *subalterns*,
upon a dispute which should be governor of Portsmouth. *Add.*

Love's *subalterns*, a duteous band,
Like watchmen round their chief appear;
Each had his lantern in his hand,
And Venus, mask'd, brought up the rear. *Prior.*

One, while a *subaltern* officer, was every day complaining
against the pride of colonels towards their officers; yet after
he received his commission for a regiment, he confessed the
spirit of colonelship was coming fast upon him, and it daily
increased to his death. *Swift.*

This sort of universal ideas, which may either be considered
as a genus or species, is called *subaltern*. *Watts.*

SUBALTERNATE. adj. [*subalternus*, Latin.] Succeeding by
turns. *Dial.*

SUBASTRINGENT. adj. [*sub* and *stringent*.] Astringent in a
small degree.

SUBBEADLE. n. f. [*sub* and *beadle*.] An under beadle.
They ought not to execute those precepts by simple messen-
gers, or *subbeadles*, but in their own persons. *Ayliffe's Parerg.*

SUBCELESTIAL. adj. [*sub* and *celestial*.] Placed beneath the
heavens.

The most refined glories of *subcelestial* excellencies are but
more faint resemblances of these. *Glarus, Scyl.*

SUBCHANTER. n. f. [*sub* and *chanter*; *succentor*, Lat.] The
deputy of the precentor in a cathedral.

SUBCLAVIAN. adj. [*sub* and *clavus*, Latin.]
Subclavian is applied to any thing under the armpit or shoul-
der, whether artery, nerve, vein, or muscle. *Quincy.*

The liver, though seated on the right side, yet, by the *sub-*
clavian division, doth equi-distantly communicate its activity
unto either arm. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

The chyle first mixeth with the blood in the *subclavian*
vein, and enters with it into the heart, where it is very im-
perfectly mixed, there being no mechanism nor fermentation
to convert it into blood, which is effected by the lungs. *Art.*

SUBCONSTELLATION. n. f. [*sub* and *constellation*.] A subordi-
nate or secondary constellation.

As to the picture of the seven stars, if thereby be meant
the pleiades, or *subconstellation* upon the back of Taurus, with
what congruity they are described in a clear night an ordinary
eye may discover. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

SUBCONTRARY. adj. [*sub* and *contrary*.] Contrary in an in-
ferior degree.

If two particular propositions differ in quality, they are *sub-*
contraries; as, some vine is a tree: some vine is not a
tree. These may be both true together, but they can never
be both false. *Watts.*

SUBCONTRACTED.

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SUBCONTRACTED. part. adj. [*sub* and *contracted*.] Contracted
after a former contract.

Your claims,
I bar it in the interest of my wife;
'Tis she is *subcontracted* to this lord,
And her husband contradicts your banes. *Shakef. K. Lear.*

SUBCUTANEOUS. adj. [*sub* and *cutaneus*.] Lying under the
skin.

SUBDEACON. n. f. [*subdeacon*, Latin.]
In the Romish church they have a *subdeacon*, who is the
deacon's servant. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

SUBDEAN. n. f. [*sub* *deanus*, Lat.] The vicegerent of a dean.
Whenever the dean and chapter confirm any act, that such
confirmation may be valid, the dean must join in person, and
not in the person of a deputy or *subdean* only. *Ayliffe.*

SUBDECEPTIVE. adj. [*sub* and *deceptus*, Lat.] Containing one
part of ten.

SUBDERISORIOUS. adj. [*sub* and *derisor*.] Scoffing or ridi-
culing with tenderness and delicacy.

This *subderisorous* mirth is far from giving any offence to us:
it is rather a pleasant condiment of our conversation. *Mere.*

SUBDITITIOUS. adj. [*subdititius*, Latin.] Put secretly in the
place of something else.

To SUBDIVERSIFY. v. a. [*sub* and *diversify*.] To diversify
again what is already diversified.

The same wool one man felt into a hat, another weaves it
into cloth, another into arras; and these variously *subdi-*
versified according to the fancy of the artificer. *Hale.*

To SUBDIVIDE. v. a. [*subdividere*, French; *sub* and *divide*.]
To divide a part into yet more parts.

In the rite of eight, in tones, there be two becomels, or half
notes; so as if you divide the tones equally, the eight is but
seven whole and equal notes; and if you *subdivide* that into
half notes, as in the stops of a lute, it maketh the number
thirteen. *Bacon's Nat. History.*

When Brutus and Cassius were overthrown, soon after An-
tonius and Octavianus brake and *subdivided*. *Bacon.*

The glad father glories in his child,
When he can *subdivide* a fraction. *R. common.*

When the progenies of Cham and Japhet swarmed into
colonies, and those colonies were *subdivided* into many others,
in time their descendants lost the primitive rites of divine
worship, retaining only the notion of one deity. *Dryden.*

SUBDIVISION. n. f. [*subdivisio*, French; from *subdivide*.]
1. The act of subdividing.

When any of the parts of any idea are farther divided, in
order to a clear explication of the whole, this is called a *sub-*
division; as when a year is divided into months, each month
into days, and each day into hours, which may be farther *sub-*
divided into minutes and seconds. *Watts's Logic.*

2. The parts distinguished by a second division.
How can we see such a multitude of souls cast under so
many *subdivisions* of misery, without reflecting on the absurd-
ity of a government that sacrifices the happiness of so many
reasonable beings to the glory of one? *Addison.*

In the decimal table the *subdivisions* of the cubit, as span,
palm, and digit, are deduced from the shorter cubit. *Arbutnot.*

SUBDULOUS. adj. [*subdulus*, Latin.] Cunning; subtle; sly.

To SUBDUCE. v. a. [*subduco*, *subducere*, Latin.]
To SUBDUCE. } v. a. [*subduco*, *subducere*, Latin.]

1. To withdraw; to take away.
Or nature fail'd in me, and left some part
Not proof enough such object to sustain;
Or from my side *subducing*, took perhaps
More than enough. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

2. To subtract by arithmetical operation.
Take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduction*: if out
of that supposed infinite multitude of antecedent generations
we should *subduce* ten, the residue must be less by ten than it
was before, and yet still the quotient must be infinite. *Hale.*

SUBDUCTION. n. f. [from *subduce*.]
1. The act of taking away.

Possibly the Divine Beneficence *subducing* that influence,
which it communicated from the time of their first creation,
they were kept in a state of immortality 'till that moment of
the *subduction*. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

2. Arithmetical subtraction.
Suppose we take the other operation of arithmetick, *subduc-*
tion: if out of that infinite multitude of antecedent genera-
tions we should *subduct* ten, the residue must be less by ten
than it was before that *subduction*, and yet still the quotient be
infinite. *Hale.*

To SUBDUCE. v. a. [from *subduco*, or *subducere*, Latin.]
1. To crush; to oppress; to sink; to overpower.

Nothing could have *subducd* nature
To such a loveliness, but his unkind daughters. *Shakespeare.*

Them that rose up against me, hast thou *subducd* under me.
2 Sa. xxii. 40.

If ought were worthy to *subduce*
The soul of man. *Milton.*

2. To conquer; to reduce under a new dominion.
Be fruitful, and replenish the earth, and *subduce* it. Gen. i. 28.

SUB

Augustus Cæsar *subducd* Egypt to the Roman empire. *Peach.*
To overcome in battle, and *subdue*
Nations, and bring home spoils. *Milton.*

The Romans made the times the standard of their *sub-*
dual, when they *subducd* the world. *Spenser.*

3. To tame; to subact.
Nor is't unwholesome to *subduce* the land
By often exercise; and where before
You broke the earth, again to plow. *Milton's Virgil.*

SUBDU'EMENT. n. f. [from *subduce*.] Conquest. A word not
used, nor worthy to be used.

I have seen thee,
As hot as Perseus, flourish Phrygian steel,
Bravely despoiling forests and *subducd* ems. *Shakespeare.*

SUBDU'ER. n. f. [from *subduce*.] Conqueror; tamer.
Great god of might, that reignest in the mind,
And all the body to thy held dost frame;
Victor of gods, *subdue* of mankind,
That dost the lions and tell thyers tame,
Who can express the glory of thy might? *Spenser.*

Thy curious eye
Discerns their great *subduer's* awful mien
And corresponding features fair. *Philips.*

Figs are great *subduers* of acrimony, useful in hoarseness
and coughs, and extremely emollient. *Arbutnot.*

SUBDU'PLE. } adj. [*subdupl*, Fr. *sub* and *duplus*, Latin.]
SUBDUPLICATE. } Contain i g one part of two.

As one of these under julleys doth abate half of that heaviness
which the weight hath in itself, and cause the power to be
in a *subduple* proportion unto it, so two of them do abate
half of that which remains, and cause a *subquadruple* propor-
tion, and three a *subsextuple*. *Watts's Math. A. ar.*

The motion generated by the forces in the whole passage of
the body or thing through that space, shall be in a *subduple* te
proportion of the forces. *Newton's Opt.*

SUBJACENT. adj. [*subjaceus*, Latin.] Lying under.
The superficial parts of rocks and mountains are washed
away by rains, and borne down upon the *subjacent* plains. *Wood.*

To SUBJECT. v. a. [*subjectus*, Latin.]
1. To put under.

The angel led them direct, and down the cliff as fast
To the *subjected* plain. *Adrian.*

The medal bears each form and name:
In one short view, *subjet* d to our eye,
Gods, emperors, heroes, sages, beauties lie. *Pope.*

2. To reduce to submission; to make subordinate; to make
submissive.

Think not, young warriors, your diminish'd name
Shall lose of lustre, by *subjetting* rage
To the cool dictates of experience'd age. *Dryden.*

3. To enslave; to make obnoxious.
I live on bread like you, feel want like you,
Taste grief, need friends, like you. *Shakespeare's Rich. II.*

How can you say to me, I am a king?
I see thee, in that fatal hour,
Subjected to the victor's cruel pow'r,
Led hence a slave. *Dryden.*

The blind will always be led by those that see, or fall into
the ditch: and he is the most *subjected*, the most enslaved, who
is so in his understanding. *Locke.*

4. To expose; to make liable.
If the vessels yield, it *subjetts* the person to all the inconve-
niences of an erroneous circulation. *Austin.*

5. To submit; to make accountable.
God is not bound to *subjet* his ways of operation to the
scrutiny of our thoughts, and confine himself to do nothing
but what we must comprehend. *Locke.*

6. To make subservient.
Subjected to his service angel-wings. *Milton.*

SUBJECT. adj. [*subjectus*, Latin.]
1. Placed or situated under.

Th' eastern tower,
Whose height commands, as *subject*, all the vale
To see the fight. *Shakef. Troilus and C. effida.*

2. Living under the dominion of another.
Elaú was never *subject* to Jacob, but founded a distinct people
and government, and was himself prince over them. *Locke.*

3. Exposed; liable; obnoxious.
Most *subject* is the fattest soil to weeds;
And he the noble image of my youth
Is overpread with them. *Shakespeare.*

All human things are *subject* to decay,
And when fate summons, monarchs must obey. *Dryden.*

4. Being that on which any action operates, whether intellectual
or material.
I enter into the *subject* matter of my discourse. *Dryden.*

SUBJECT. n. f. [*subject*, French.]
1. One who lives under the dominion of another.
Every *subject's* duty is the king's,
But every *subject's* soul is his own. *Shakespeare's Henry V.*

Never *subject* long'd to be a king,
As I do long and wish to be a *subject*. *Shakespeare's Henry VI.*

The